(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, June 4.—The case of Assistant-Doorkeeper Warder, which has been hanging fire for about three weeks, came up this morning. It will be remembered that Warder was charged with using money to secure the passage of an appropriation to improve the levee of Jeffersonville, Ind. The charges were brought by Hon, T. M. Browne, a leader on the Republican side of the chamber, and were referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. The conmittee, after an investigation, reported sustaining the charges, and recommended that Mr. Warder be dismissed from the service of the House. A great many members of the House maintained that the testimony did not warrant the findings of the committee, and a warm debate resulted today. The case on behalf of the Civil-Service Committee was ably presented in a speech one bour in length by Mr. W. R. Cox, of North Carolina. The House for once was orderly in its proceedings, the [From our Regular Correspondent.] cox, of North Carolina. The House for once was orderly in its proceedings, the members poying the strictest attention to the speakers. Judge Ward, of Indiana, was the principal speaker in behalf of Mr. Warder. The case was debated for four hours, some of the best speakers in the House taking part. In the Senate the con-sular and diplomatic appropriation bill ocsular and diplomatic appropriation bill oc-cupied the day. In the House to-morrow the legislative, executive, and judicial sp-propriation bill will be taken up, and will probably occupy the time of that body nearly all of next week.

nearly all of next week.

Speaker Carlisle held a consultation with the chatrmen of the House committees relative to the business to be brought before the House at the present session. A subcommittee of chairmen was appointed to make up a list of measures to be brought to the front after consultation with the chairman of each of the committees. This course has been repudered necessary by the chairman of each of the committees. This course has been rendered necessary by the great pressure being put forth by the friends of various measures before Congress to obtain priority of position before the House. The Speaker had expressed himself as fearful that in view of the existing conditions to business could be successfully considered during the remainder of the session of the season expression being. The but the regular appropriation bills. The sub-committee will report to the Speaker and chairmen on Tuesday next. The Sepate last evening confirmed the nomination of Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter

nomination of Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter as collector of customs for the distinct of Tappahannock, Va.: Samuel L. Graham, marshal of the Western district of Vir-ginia; Alfred C. Egerler, surveyor of cu-toms at Wheeling, W. Va.: Fabius H. Busbee, attorney for the Eastern district of North Carolina. The Democratic Convention to nominate

a congressman to represent the Seventh Virginia district will be called to meet at Front Royal August 4th,
Hon. Richard Cardwell, member of the
House of Delegates from Hanover, is in the Hon, C. T. O'Ferrall goes home to see

His constituents to-morrow.

There is a complaint that the work of the committees of the House is blocked by the slow progress in the House.

After an absence of several days, Con-

gressman Trigg returned to his official du-ties to day. E. McDovald, of West Virginia, and E. McDovaid, of west Virginia, and Savage D. Newholm, of Asheville, N. C., are at the National, H. C. Hudson, of of Scottsburg, Va.; W. M. Hunter, of Statesville, and Colonel J. L. Brown and wife, of Charlotte, N. C., are at the Mctro-politan; also, R. H. Coltell and H. M Bell, of Stanton, and C. P. E. Burgwyn, of Eichmond. Richmond.

Messrs, C. O'B. Cowardin, of the Rich-

Messrs, C. O'B. Cowardin, of the Richard of bispatch; Richard F. Beirne, of the State, and R. H. Cardwell, of Hanover, were in the House gallery to-day.

Secretary and Mrs. Manning will leave to morrow in a special car for the Warm Springs, Bath county, Va., where they will spend the summer.

Judge Fullerton, of New York, appeared the summer.

Judge Fullerton, of New York, appeared before the House Committee on Claims to-day and made an argument in favor of the assumption of the debts of the Confederate States by the General Government. The Judge is understood to represent the foreign bondholders of the Confederacy. At the commencement exercises of the Howard University last evening Josephine L. Thurston of Richmond, read a thesis. J. Turple, of Richmond, read a thesis, Remedy for War." She took the literary

and the A. M. degrees. TLIX COSGRESS.

Washington, June 4, 1886.

In the Senate Mr. Ingalls off-red a resolu-tion, which, on objection by Mr. Beck, went over till to-morrow, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Sen-Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether a certain circular had been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The resolution recites in full the recent circular to the registers and receivers of the land offices stating that no new application for entry under the preemption, timber-culture, or desert land acts would be received. the preemption, fimber-culture, or desert land acts would be received pending legislation by Congress on the repeat of those acts. The resolution then proceeds to direct the Secretary of the Inferior to inform the Secretary of the Inferior to inform the Secretary of the Inferior to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Secretary of the Interior, or to those officers jointly, power to suspend, by executive order, the operation throughout the United States of the premption, timber-culture, and desert-land acts, and to deny to citizens of the United States their rights under said acts.

On metion of Mr. Edmunds, the Chinese indemnity bail was taken up, but was informally laid aside at the request of Mr. Allison to permit the consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation tall went over and the Chinese indemnity bill was taken up. Mr. Cockrell took the floor in opposition to the bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Cockrell's speech the ball the was passed—yeas, 30; mays, 10.

The senstors voting in the negative were

mays, 10.

The senators voting in the negative were The senators voting in the negative were Mesors. Beck, Berry, Cockrell, Coke, Fustis, George, Harris, Maxey, Mitchell of Oregon, and Vest. The bill authorizes the President to ascer-

toin the actual losses sustained by the

chinamen by the riot at Rock Springs, Wyo., in September, 1885, and to pay such lesses. The amount appropriated by the bill for that purpose is \$150,000.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. On reaching the appropriation of \$2,270 as the American contribution to the majntenance of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Mr. Conger attacked the item with ridicable and with an appeal to the national feelings of the senators.

After an explanation of the item by Messrs. Allison and Evarts, Mr. Conger moved to strike it out.

This motion was rejected—yeas, 1 (Congri); nays, 42. [Great hughter.]

g(r); nays, 42. [Great laughter.]
The Senate at 5:30 P. M., without finishing the bill, adjourned till to-morrow.

House of Representatives. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, called up as a question of privilege the report of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform relative to the appropriation for the improvement of the levees at Jeffersonville, Ind. The report is accompanied by a resolution dismissing T. F. Warder, assistant doorkeeper, from the service of the House.

Mr. Ward of Indiana offered as a sub-

Mr. Ward, of Indiana, offered as a substitute a resolution declaring that the evidence in this case does not sustain the charges; that it is improper for any officer or employe of the House to seek to indian or employe of the House to seek to limit-ence legislation either directly or indi-rectly, and that the action of Warder as arent of the city of Jeffersonville, at the time when said Warder was an em-ploye of the House, in securing the ser-vices of an attorney for the purpose of in-fluercing legislation, is disapproved of by the House.

the House.

After a long and sharp debate Ward withdraw bis resolution and Mr. Oates, of Alabama, offered in lieu thereof a resolution declaring that the conduct of Luther F. Warder, being at the time an employe of the House, in receiving money from the city of Jefiersonville, lod., to employ counsel to influence legislation of Congress was a gross impropriety, and expressing the emphatic condemnation of the House thereof, but stating that the evidence addinged in the opinion of the House does not require his expulsion from the office he holds. This resolution was agreed to—ayes, 140; noes, 67.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, introduced a bill relating to the duties on fish. Referred.
Mr. Boutelle says, in reference to the bill, that the so-called retaliatory provision recently added by Congress to the shipping bill, however proper and justifiable, will not be regarded with much concern by the Canadians, as they do not care much for the privilege of purchasing bait or supplies in our ports. He proposes, therefore, to deal with the fishing question practically, by terminating free importation

of fish and increasing import duties on all fish, thus compelling the Canadians to pay more for the privilege of selling their fish in the United States.

The House then, at 4:40, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House at its evening session passed seventeen pension bills, and at 11:30 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow. During the extraction of the evening Mr. Wheeler, of Alabema, made a bitter attack upon Stauton for his action when Secretary of War, which excited some comment, and which will probably be replied to some time in the future.

PETERSBURG.

Another Peremptory Mandamus Commissioners of Flection Sum-

moned Together. [Correspondence of the Richmond Disp PRIESERURO, VA., June 4, 1886.

It was nearly 2 o'clock this morning before the judges of election for Sixth Ward, under the peremptory mandamus issued by Judge Hancock, of the Circuit Court, fluished the canvass of the ballots cost at that precinct on the day of election. The Judge did not require the judges and legistate make the return under out, but The Judge did not require the judges and clerks to make the return under oath, but simply to certify the same "by order of the Court." This was the first time that many of the people had witnessed the cauvass of a ward's vote, and the large crowd which filled the court-room remained to see it through and hear the result announced. The returns from the other five wards gave Dobie (Democra) 110 majority for mayor and Mellwame (Democrat), for Commonwealth's attorney, 191 najority. They also elected Badger for high constable and Cooley for gauger, both on the citizens' ticket. The returns for high constable and Cooley for gauger, both on the citizens' ticket. The returns from the Sixth ward, about which there has been such a warm contest, change the result and elect the whole of the Republican general ticket, giving Mr. Jarratt, for mayor, a majority of 169 in the city; Mr. Bernard, for Commonwealth's attorney, a majority of 71, &c. The Council is Republican

When the court met this morning Mr. Wise, of counsel for the Republicans, asked for a peremptory mandamus compelling the Board of Canvassers to meet at once and canvass the vote of the city. Counsel for the Beard opposed the motion on the ground that they had never refused to disfor the Beard opposed the moles of the revound that they had never refused to discherge their duly under the law, and that a mandamus was unnecessary. The Court granted the mandamus, however, and the commissioners were summoned to meet at 1 o'clock to count, cabvass, and cir'ify the election returns, which had been deposited in the clerk's office, and determine the persons who had received the greatest number of votes. The commissioners, or a majority of them, met and proceeded to the discharge of their duty. At their final meeting notice was given by counsel that oljection would be made to the returns from one of the precinets in First Ward. The commissioners of election under a peremptory handamus granted by Judge Hancock counted the Sixth-Ward vote this afternoon as well as the first precinct in First Ward. The result was a considera-

First Ward. The result was a consider. ble majority for the general ficket of the Republicans. The commissioners wanted to sign the returns under protest, but the Court would not allow this to be done. Hence the peremptory mandamus. The National Bank of Petersburg wil The National mimence busin

commence business to-morrow at its bank-ing-house, corner of Sycamore and Tabb streets, which has been handsomely im-proved for the purpose. ROBIN ADAIR.

THE CHICAGO TROUBLES.

Women Take the Place of Men to Stop Running of Trains. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, June 4.—There was a report this morning at Cummings that the Rock-Island road would move four cars, loaded with nails made by the new men at the Cummings Nail-Works. As several strikers Cummings Nail-Works. As several striker-had been enjoined from interfering in any way with the working of the mills, the re-moval of these cars was prevented in a peculiar way. Ten o'clock was the heur when the engines were expected up from South Chicago, and before that hour, women and children, to the number of 200, wives and families of the number of 200, wives and families of former employés, assembled with sticks in their hands around the terminus of railroad tracks and opposite to the entrance of the nail-works. Female spics were sent down the track towards South Chicago to apprise the party of the engine's approach. While these were keeping guard a contingent was dispatched to the residence of Tom Bethel, see the party was may be asset to the contract of the second tracks and the second tracks are the second tracks and tracks are the second tracks are the second tracks are the second tracks and tracks are the second tracks are a non-union man, who was moving to Cole hour for safety. Mrs. Bethel was alone, st hour for safety. Mrs. Bethel was alone, su-perintending the packing of household goods, when she was startled by the beat-ing of tin-pans, and wild hoots and yells. Several windows were smashed by boulders, and she was berated roundly by the women and children until the police dispersed the party. They returned to the

pot, and at the same time one of the ckets came running breathlessly along the track, waving her shawl, and shouting "To the cars." This was signaling the appreach of the engine. Then there was rush to where the loaded cars were stand-Mothers with infants in their i.e. Mothers with infants in their arms, and dragging youngsters by the hand, huried along. All ages were represented. The mothers grouped their little ones along the track some distance abend of the first freight-car, and packed them according to age on the rails—the youngest toward the approaching engines, the mothers and grown-up daughters taking position in the rear. The engine steamed up slowly, but seeing the living obstacle on the track reversed and returned to South Chicago. Then the Amazons dispersed, chicago. Then the Amazons dispersed, and on their return Jeered and abused the representatives of the company at the gate, calling them the most opportions names, the police by their presence only preventing the infliction of violence by the infuriated women. At 2 o'clock when the engines appeared again fully two thousand women and children were thronging the tracks, and apparently as determined as before to hold them. were thronging the tracks, and apparently as determined as before to hold thee. Captain Hunt, with sixty policemen from flyde Park, had reported in the mean time and attempted to clear the tracks, but could do it only with great difficulty. The women feeling sure they would not be clubbed refused to move, or moved very slowly when fold to do so, and closed up to the country to the tracks unless absolutely held. gain en the tracks unless absolutely by the officers. The engines were unable to get by them without killing them. The greatest excitement prevailed, and all at-

mpts made to move the cars proved futil. Washington Notes.

Washington Notes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Wanneron, June 4.—The House Committee on War Claims to-day listened to argument by Judge Fullerton, of New York, representing Confederate bondholders, who urged the redemption of these bonds by the Government.

Senator Cullom to-day submitted as an amendment to the river-and-harbor appropriation bill the "Hennepin-canal" bill.

Acting-Secretary Fairchild to-day telegraphed as follows to the collector of customs at Key West, Fla.: "Referee Spanish schooners Paro and isabella unless forfeited under section 4377, Revised Statutes, or under 4377, and release cargo unless forfeited under section 4377, Revised Statutes, Fishing in the waters of the United States does

under section 4377, Revised Statutes. Fishing in the waters of the United States does not entail forfeiture on foreign vessels."

The Secretary of the Navy says that the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron have been under orders for several days to prepare for sea. They will go easterly as usual and report for further orders at Portland, Mc. They will visit the fisheries under instructions from the Department, and it is hoped will help to allay rather than increase the existing antagonisms. The Secretary conferred with Admiral Jewett upon the subject when in New York recently.

Secretary Bayard this afternoon received a telegram from Consul-General Phelan at

a telegram from Consul-General Phelan at thalifax, as follows: "American merchant vessels can purchase fresh fish of all kinds." Land-Commissioner Sparks to-day re woked his order of the 2d instant suspend ing operation of the timber-culture, desert-land, and preëmption land laws in view of serious doubt as to his legal authority

In Prison for Life.

In Prison for Life.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, June 4.—On March 20, 1885.

Alien Herbert and Henry Edwards were working at a quarry in this city. They had a quarrel about a drill, which was revived later in the day. Herbert was abusing Edwards, who told him if he wanted the drill to come and take it, adding that if be laid his hands on it he would cut his throat. Herbert jumped at him and rlunged his knife into him again and again.

Edwards fell, dying almost instantly. Herplunged his knife into bim again and again.
Edwards fell, dying almost instantly. Herbert fied, but was apprehended, convicted,
and sentenced to death. The Supreme
Court has refused to interfere. Governor
Bates has granted a respite of thirty days,
which is now followed by a commutation

Execution in Tennessee Lehanon, Tenn., June 4.—Jim Baxter (colered) was hanged at 11:30 this morning for the murder of an old haly named Lane. His last utterances were: "I did not kill Mrs. Lane; dat's de God's truf." His neck was not broken. He died in lifteen minutes.

MANNING RESIGNS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Mr. Manning's Letter of Resignation and the President's Reply-The Secretary Urged to Remain in Office Until October.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, June 4.-The following correspondence is made public this eve-

ning:

Washington, May 20, 1886.

My Dear Sir,—I have decided to place in your hands my resignation of the office which you did me the honor to ask matoscept fifteen months ago. My reasons for this decision are both public and personal.

Since the partial recovery of my health has permitted me to reflect upon the demands of the public service, to which bad given, perhaps too freely, all my strength, and upon conditions of resuming my labors at your side. I have not for a mement questioned what must be my my labors at your side, I have not for a mement questioned what must be my present duly. The full recovery of my health is pronounced to be an affair of weeks, and a longer period of rest, especially during the homonths, is presented, or at least advised, as a prudent regimen thereafter. Compliance with this advice would not be practicable were I to resume now the general direction of the Treasury Department, even if attaing something of the energy which it seemed needful to expend in the first year of my work. Supervision at distance would be more hindrance than help to the neiting Secretary. But it is not befit tone would be more hindrance than help to the acting Secretary. But it is not befitting that a department of the Governments of difficult and so important should be administered by a convalencent studious of parrying its daily exactions, nor that watchful control of its enormous influence or direction of the fiscal policies, even under your wise lead, should be attempted by any one concerned about husbanding his sirength. Reforms in our fiscal policy which you have maintained, and which have been framed and commended to the wisdom of the legistative branch, are re-

eave been framed and commended to the wisdom of the legislative branch, are referms necessary to our safety, binding in honor obligatory in the traditions of Denocracy, set down with promises in our statute book.

Our present tariff laws are a needless oppression instead of an easy burden.

Our currency is a chaes, into which we pour, from forced purchases of one of the precious metals, mechanical increment, under a coinage law so ill-judged and untimely that it hinders the opening of our mines to the natural and unlimited coinage of both metals and the free expansion of our gold and sliver coin along with the growing needs of a muchty people.

All our needful customs revenue might be collected by strictly revenue duties upon a few score of articles, instead of by extravagant or prohibitory duties upon

xtravagant or prohibitory duties upon nore than four thousand articles. The mere machinery of an Administration, by the nd crushes out the enterprise it assume

Better currency than elsewhere exists might be had by a few lines of repealing and empowering legislation, followed by two or three years of expable administration of the Treasury, and joined with the present sagarons conduct of our foreign policy by the State Department.

Under the operation of the currency laws and tariff have now in force, which

ou and the Forty-ninth Congress were elected by the people to repeal and reform the burdened industries of our country ar plunging heavily along a miry road towar, foreign danger. We talk of arburating our respective share of the disaster instead of kneeking off our self-imposed fotters and releasing the general prosperity. This is not, in my deliberate judgment,

This is not, in my deliberate judgment, a time when the Presnant can delay to provide or afford to dispense with an actual as well as fitular head of the Treasury Department. The fiscal believ of the Federal Government in respect to a debt so large, taxation so pervisive, and a currency which is universal, cannot fall of being the chief factor in the national and individual well being. Your own duty, to which you have addressed yourself with such clear and unflinehing purpose, the duty of Congress in the premises, and have which may yet be enacted for the guidance of the Treasury Department, will require that you be assisted in their administration by an officer capable of full efficiency and unwearled circumstructure. Description. Permit me, therefore, without hesitation

to accept my temporary disability as a summons to stand aside and make way for one immediately capable of fulfilling every requirement of the public service.

Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL MANNING.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. EXECUTIVE MASSION, 2
WASHINGTON, June 1. 5
My Dear Mr. Manning, —I have receive
your letter, in which your resignation
endered as Secretary of the Treasury. Th

tendered as Secretary of the Treasury. The scutiments therein contained are entirely in keeping with the devotion to public duty and loyalty to the interests of the Government which have characterized your relations to the present Administration. I am not surprised, though much impressed by the concern which you evince for the correction of abuses and the inautration of reforms to which in your letter you allude, and which have been so often the topics of our anxious consultations.

I have hoped that the day was at hand when the party to which we belong, influenced larvely by faith and confidence in you and in the wisdom of your views, would be quickened into a sense of responsibility and led to more harmonions action upon the important questions with which

open the important questions with which you have had to deal.

In considering your proposed resignation I should be strongly inclined by my personal regard and friendship and by the your of your services to the constraints.

sensi regard and friemosnip and by the value of your services to the country to begun to at once and entirely aleandon your mediation to relampiish your part of the ordinous daty. But I am convinced that I should not do this, and that in all I suggest and ask I should have much a heart your wetfare and safety.

You have placed your resignation in my bonds. My responsibility here begins, and bands. My responsibility here begins, an I know that the responsibility will be me and the wishes of the people of the lan furly answered, when I ask you to po-

inly answered, when I ask you to pos-pone for awhile any instance upon the acceptance of your resignation, and that your final conclusion thereon may be de-layed util the effects of continued res-and freedom from official care upon your condition may be better tested.

I therefore carnestly request you be accept a leave of absence until the first day of Getoher next when, if you desire it the question of your resignation may be rethe question of your resignation may be re-stanced, with perhaps a better means a judging all the facts and probabilities which should be considered in its determination Hoping you will consent to this suggestion Beping you wan consent to this suggestion and irresting your encouraging progress toward restoration to health may continue,

I am faithfully your friend,

Grover Clevetand.

Eco. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the

The Milwaukee Riot.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MILWAUKER, WIS., June 4.—In the impeachment trial of Alderman Rudzinski, vesterday, Joseph Michalski, an employé at the day View Rolling-Mills, testified that he was out of work during the riof days, and was present when Alderman Rudzinski made the speech calling upon the assembly to proceed to Bay View. Should they find obstacles in their way or in case of resistance, Rudzinski said that they would know best what to do, adding that If they ever obtained in case of resistance, Knuzinski said that they would know best what to do, adding that if they ever obtained their point they must do so then. Rudzinski insisted upon the crowd carry-ing a flar. He said it would look better. These events occurred after the Koschtusko Guard had fired in the air at Bay View.

The witness said the mob would never bave gone to Bay View had it not been for Rudzinski. Rudzinski.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the attorney for Rudzinski to show that Michaiski, as well as the other witnesses, had been hired by Captain Berchardt, of the Roschinsko Guard, to give the testimony that was being brought out, and at one time a hot exchange of words passed between the attorney and the Captain.

Rudzinski has a large list of witnesses to bring up, which will probably take the trial into the next week at least.

Fratricide and Suicide.

Fratricide and Suicide.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

READING, June 4.—Frank and Charles
Fable, brothers, aged nineteen and twentyone years respectively, had a quarrel at
their bome here this evening, when Frank
fired three shots into his brother's stomach
and lungs and then shot himself in the
head. Both are unconscious and will not
live. The quarrel arose out of Frank's ac
cusation that his brother had interfered
with his affairs.

The West Virginia Mining Troubles
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 4.—The Welton Coal and Salt Company, whose minerstruck in March, will resume operations toitruck in March, will resume operations to-

movrow, paring 24 cents per bushet—'he price paid at the time of the strike.

The Marinet Coal Company has informed its imployes that they must either resume work on Mouday or vacate the company's houses. In case they do neither the State will be asked to furnish troops for the purpose of compelling them to vacate and to protect other miners whom it is the intention of the company to employ.

Gladatone Makes an Explanatio Which Will Secure Second

Rending. (By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)
Loxpox. June 4.—Gladstone, replying to
Thomas Henry Bolton, Liberal member for
North 8t. Paneras, in the House of Commons this evening, said: "I hold it to be
indisputable, indeed elementary, that the
voting of the second reading of the homerule bill affirms only the principe of the establishment of an Irish
legislative body to transact business
concerning purely Irish as distinct
from imperial affairs. The Governments
consider and hold themselves free to accept
eny proposals which may be submitted to
them previous to the autumn session, consistent with the five main conditions which
they consider essential to a solution of the By Apelo-American cable to the Dispatch. hey consider essential to a solution of the question, including the Irish representa-tives at Westminster, to take part in the discussion and settlement of imperial business. The Governments are not only at literty, but they are in duty bound to con-sider any such amendments." This statement, it was thought in the lob-

bles of the House of Commons to-night, would cause a number of waverers to de-cide to vote for the bill, and possibly secure

There is a full in the excitement of the House of Commons, but attempts to influence dissentions continue to be made. The Gladstonians say that seladatone has prepared for Monday a statement which, if it will not influence Chamberlain, will detach many of his supporters. The whips declare that the strength of the dissentions is the same as it was as at the beginning of the week. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to shelve the bill by moving an adjournment in order to avert the defeat of the Government. This indicates the spirit of the Liberals and the prospects of dissolution, which is becoming more distasteful to both sections. Entless devices are being discussed to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion. The Government relies chiefly onclusion. The Government reties chiefly ponthis desire for reconciliation. But upon this desire for reconciliation. Both parties are preparing night and day for an electoral struggle. The Conservatives and Liberal-Unionsts have agreed to interchange support where Home-Rulers threaten the seats. Strong joint efforts will be made in Scotland to capture the seats of the Government support.

It is expected that the division-will take place at 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

place at 2 o'clock on Tuesday evening Fornell and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wit speak before Gladstone makes his closing

By Auglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

London, June 4.—Lerd Salisbury in the House of Lords this afternoon severely criticized Blaine for his Portland speech, and John Morley because of his attack on the same utterances attributed to the Marquis which Blaine announced. Lord salisbury said he must denounce the language used by Blaine, who is canvasanz for the exalted position of the Presidency of the United States. He complained that Blaine misquoted him in reference to his utterance respecting Irish emigration, and added: "It used to be an admitted truth that assisting people to emigrate from a country where employment is scarce and wages are low to another country where they could improve their condition was doing a beneficent set. There was nothing in my suggestions approaching an By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.

tion was doing a beneficiant set. There was nothing in my suggestions approaching an insult to the frish people. I do not mind Elaine's abusing me, if that will improve his prospects, but I do hope in the future to will quote me correctle."

Referring to that portion of Morley's speech last evening in the House of Commens which contained the statement that Salisbury advocated twenty years of coccion in Ireland, Lord Salisbury said be must desure to Morley's mutation. He had must demur to Morley's quotation. He had acver said he favored twenty years of co-cicion in Ireland. The object of his speech eccion in Irciand. The object of his speech was to show that the application of the word coercion to measures which his Government had recommended for treland was unequitable and improper. Coërcion meant legistation restraining liberty and directed against political disaffection. He had never recommended legislation in either direction. He desired to legislate in the direction of liberty and to defend the ismoser to stong the population of Ireland against unlawful acts of criminal societies. That had never until now been called coërcion. The Earl of Kimberly, Colonial Secretary, replied to Satistury, and said he thought the language used by the Marquis was justly capable of the construction put upon it by both Blaine and Morley.

Riotous Orangemen

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch Beleast, June 4.—Orange workmen employed at Queensland ship-yard here to-day attached the laborers employed by to-day attached the Inborers employed by
the barbor commissioners, and after overpewering and beating them badly, drove
them into the water. It was with the
greatest difficulty that they were rescued.
Six were so seriously burt that they bad to
be removed to hospitals. One is still missing, and it is believed he was drowned.
The Orangemen made the assault because
the laborers, it was alleged, had previously
attacked some loyalists for aspersing the
beme-rule movement.
Intense excitement prevails among local
Catholics in consequence of the cowardly

Intense excitement prevaits among local Catholics in consequence of the cowardly attack of Grangemen on Catholic navvies. The Orangemen number two thousand and navvies one bundred. The repetition of historical riots is leared. Policemen armed to the teeth are patrolling the city, and the military are confined to the barracks. Thirty Catholics were injured and twelve were taken to the bospital. The body of a coming party has been recovered from the missing navvy has been recovered from the water, and was found to be that of a youth named James Curran, who was the sole support of his widowed mother.

By Angle-American cable to the Dispatch.]
ROME. June 4.—At Venice to day there were reported thrity-two new cases of choicers and (wenty-one deaths. Two cases of choicers were reported at Florence to-day.

Erpa's Pruption Ceased. By Angio-American cable to the Dispaten. Boste, June 4.—The eruption at Mount Fina has censed. The town of Nicolosi

More Street-Car Troubles in New York,

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] New York, June 4.—For several days

here was testing of interest to note in the trike of the Third-Avenue railroad em-ployes. Cars were running with a full omplen ent of drivers and conductors, and the stitle was looked upon as practically ended. To-day, however, two of the new drivers on the cars running from Harlen to Sixty-fifth street jumped from their carto Sixty-fifth street jumped from their cars at Ninety-fourth street and ran away. About the same time one driver and three conductors abandoned their cars at Grand street. A temporary blockade of the line was caused. It is rumored that others of the men who have taken the places of strikers will also abandon their cars at various points along the line.

One of the cars was abandoned by its delayer on a grade near Ninety-fourth

driver on a grade near Ninety-fourth street. A striker named John Casey pulled the pin that couples the traces to the car and Joseph Delaney and James Patterso and Joseph Delaney and James Pattersov keezed the horses into forward action. The car, which contained several school-children, started down the grade backward it had attained considerable speed whe topped, but nobody was hart. The drive says that the reins were snatched from histopied and he was knocked down when hattempted to follow his team. The horse finally ran into an Elevated-railroad pillar Caser. Delany, and Patterson were at Cosey, Delany, and Patterson were rested and held in \$700 bail for trial on barge of interfering with railroad prop ty. The prisoners had in their pocket arge of paper-slips bearing the Honor to-day at 11 A. M." T were given out from the strikers' be-quarters with instructions to distrib-them along the line and induce as many

Base-Ball Yesterday.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Washington: Nationals, 1; Detroits. 1.
Game called on account of darkness at the end of the thirteenth inning.

Baltimore: Baltimores, 5; St. Louis, 13.

Boston: Bostons, 4; Chicagos, 10.

New York: New Yorks, 10; Kansas
City. 2.

the new drivers as possible to tie up.

oklyn: Brooklyns, 12; Cincin Brooklyn: natis, 7. Pniladelphia: Athletics, 8; Pittsburghs, 16; Philadelphias, 2; St. Louis, 1. Staten Island: Metropolitans, 3; Louis

TO UTILISE ITS POWER.

A Lockport (N. Y.) special says: The great and rapid development of manufacturing interests in this city within the past year by the extension of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad through the Second Ward and the crection of extensive manufactories along the Lighteen-Mile Creek, in the northern part of the city, is receiving a powerful stimulus in the operations of the Lockport Water Supply Cempany. While this body is a private corporation, instituted of course for individual profit, the work which it proposes to do is of that character that has aireedy attracted general attention and clevated the company above the description of a mere private and local enterprise. In that view, and because alarm has been expressed in several quarters lest the operations of this company might curtail the Falls of Niagara of some of their magnificent proportions, and in some way latterier with the natural beauty of Niagara Fark, some description will not be out of piace of the great work that will be shortly commenced here, the speedy completion of which will not enly make of Lockport one of the foremost manufacturing places on the continent, but will present to the public shorter triumph of engineering and mechanical skill over the turbulent and mighty Ningara.

To find the time when men first began to A Lockport (N. Y.) special says: The rest and rapid development of manufactures

Ningara. To find the time when men first began to fream of utilizing for manufacturing pur poses the enormous, the nexhaustible water power poured forth from Lake Eric i power poured forth from Lake Erie it would be necessary to go back many years before our civil war. Efforts in that direction have been heretofore confined to the village of Niagara Falls, and the short bydraulic canal, resently completed there after twenty-five years of labor, discouragement, hesitation, and litigation stands to-day as all that Americans have been able to accomplish in the way of utilizing the Niagara to turn their wheels and drive their machinery. The movement now on foot seeks to place the river tribute to the unprecedented extent of at least 50,000 horse power, to be used at a point fifteen miles distant from the great tiver. Surely so glyantic an enterprise as this must interest everybody in the land, and the Times is not the paper to withhold its curious details from the public. A glance at the topography of the locality is necessary to a perfect understanding of the scheme. Niagara county is divided

into two plateaus, the southern one being about 225 to 300 feet higher than the north-cinly plateau. Immediately west of the city of Lockport a ravine extends from the eify of Lockport a ravine extends from the lower plateau southwesterly about two and one haif miles. Statting from the Niagara river anywhere below Tonawanda, within a distance of three or four miles, as the land is to the head of this ravine. a diffence of thirteen miles, is so rearly leve that the deepest cutting for the proposed canal will be but little more than 50 feet, and that only for a short distance. From the head of the ravine to the lower plateau, a distance of two and a half bover plateau, a distance of two and a balf miles, there is a fail of 220 feet, this fall being broken into several distinct branches or levels on both sides of the ravine. From the foot of the ravine to Lake On-Frem the foot of the ravine to Lake On-tario, eleven miles distant, is a further de-scent of more than 100 feet; and for more than two thirds of this fast distance the Eighteen-Mile creek furnishes a broad na-tural channel, with banks from 10 to 60 feet high, by which to conduct water to the lake. It does not require the prac-ticed eye of an engineer to see that the project of tapping the Niagara and bringing its water straight to Loekport is entirely practicable, nor that the natural project of tapping the Niagara and bringing its water straight to Lockport is entirely practicable, nor that the natural difficulties in the way are surprisingly small. If the testimony of experts were needed, it may be stated that some of the best of them have looked over this ground, and have declared that not within the known world is there so fine a situation for the creation of a gigantic water power, and that it can be delivered at Leckport to the extent of 300,000 horse-power, if so much shall be wanted, at a minimum of expense. Lake Erie and all the great upper lakes would be the mill-pend for this power, the Niagara river the head race, and Lake Ontario its tail race. The supply of water can never be diminished by drought. No spring floods nor freshets will tear away the dams, for there will be no dams. The supply of water will be uniform, uninterrupted, and practically unlimited. In these respects the power will be unrivalled. A minor but important feature of the project is found in the abundant supply of pure water for domestic purposes that it will bring to Lockport.

The locality is midway between the seatoard and the grain-fields of the West, with the most ample facilities for water and rail transportation. Grain shipped at Dulth can be turbed and dozen rail routes in seeking a seabord or foreign market. Lake superior copper and fron, Pennsylvania coal and fron, and Michigan and Canada

ing a seabord or foreign market. Lake superior copper and iron, Pennsylvani coal and iron, and Michigan and Cauuda lumber can be brought to this power at the smallest expense. Of course the interest that the people of this neighborhood manifest in this great work is mainly one of local and personal benefit, but beyond this there is a conviction that the enterprise is one which will reflect credit on the entire state and add another to the already accumulated natural and artificial wonders of

state and add another to the already accumulated natural and artificial wonders of Niagara county.

The stuperatious nature of this natural water-power can best be appreciated by comparing the figures already given with the capacity claimed for other great water powers in the United States. Minneapolis is crafted from this table only because her figures are not at hand at this writing:

Horse Power.

Holyoke, Mass. 12,260
Manchester, N. H. 12,000
Lowell, Mass. 11,845
Lowrence, Mass. 10,992
Cohoes, N. Y. 6,556
The Lockport Water Supply Company, the principal objects of which have been stated, was incorporated April 8, 1886, by chapter 108 of the Acts of the late Legislatere, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. Salisbury, N. C., June 3, 1886.
To show the extent of Salisbury's tobacco market, you will find below the gross number of pounds of loose leaf handled on the floors of our three warehouses for the

chapter los of the Acts of the late Legisla-tere, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. Much newspaper comment followed the pas-sage of this act, some of which concerned the feasibility of the proposed undertaking, some the safety of Niagara Park, and more the possible effect of the diversion of so much water from Niagara River upon the great cataract. The first question will shortly be put to the test of demonstration, as the company have actively entered upon the preliminary work. The second objection is fully answered by the statement that at no place will the proposed canal approach the park nearer than nine miles. The third objection is effectually disposed of in the curious tables of Haswell and other mathematicians. Over the brink of Niagara Falls, as we there learn, 100,000,000 one of water are poured in each ocur. The figures are simply inconservable to the ordinary mind, but servable to the ordinary mind, but mybedy can understand the result of computation showing that the diversion of wife ient water to furnish 50,000 horse ower would merely lower the river to be extent of the fraction of an inch. Five undred such entals, could they be con-structed, would not drain the channel on the Niagara nor eause the hackmen, quides, and curiosity-vendors of Niagara Falls to o to the poorhouse. The great railway bridges which span

the frightful chasm of this river, built in ach instance by private corporate enter-prise, are the wonder and admiration of the land. The project here described, at-tough perhaps not as impressive at a ingle view, has in quite as great a degre he elements of novelty of character, gran de ur of purpose and usefulness of results This mention is merely intended to mak he public familiar with it as one of the new and great enterprises with which our country is teeming at the present time.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) Washington, June 5-1 A. M.—For Virginia, South Carolina, and North Caro-lina, light local rains, followed by fair weather, warmer, variable winds.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New YORK, June 4.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 160; Canada, 27.—total, 187; against 181 last week and 167 the week previous. More than half of the casualties reported by the Western and Pacific States. The Weather in Richmond Yesterda as cooler and vertially cloudy.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

A. M..... 9 A. M. Noon... 3 P. M. 6 P. M. Midnight

At half-past 3 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in Goddin & Taylor's wholesale laney greery, No. 11 south Fourteenth Enights of Labor.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor held a session this morning, and three hours later nelicurned. Powderly then went home and Bailey returned home to Shawnee, Ohio. At the meeting of the Board the immediate work was divided into districts, and Barry was sent to Milwankee to look into the labor troubles in that vicinity. From Milwankee he will go to Yonkers, N. Y., to invostigate the carpet-weavers' strike.

Secretary Turner and Mr. Hayes will proceed to Troy, N. Y., where there is a look. The fire started in the basement, but shot

up through the elevator to the upper stories.

At 4 A. M. the prompt arrival and good work of the Fire Department seemed to have controlled and confined the fire to that building. Loss unascertainable when this report was written.

The Governor street, Furnishing Undertaker. Reeps coostantly on hand all styles and grades of UASKETS and OUTINS, which will be fold low. Country and city funerals promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

out of collar-makers and tannery mee. Tue Trades-Unionists and Home-Club delegates of New York left in the afternoon. The Michigan delegates were among the last to leave, and went West at 6 o'clock to-night. The conference committee of five has not leen appointed yet, and it is probable that Pow derly will wait until officially notified of some grievance of the trades unions before 1 aming the committee.

BOYAL WEDDINGS

Prince Cscar, of Sweden.

It has been approunced in both England and Sweden that the Crown Prince of Swe-den and Norway will marry the Princess

decidedly of the Hanoverian mould, like

the throne of Sweden and Norway, he will be

and 200d Ring.

The zreat-grandson of the man who began life as a private soldier in the army of France, and was first in a line of Scan-

The Tobacco-Market - Counterfeiting

Gold Nuggets.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

ast four months.

The "Banner" and "Iron-Clad" ware houses have only been in operation since January of this year. The Farmers' is an

Farmers' Warehouse

Total.....

Total.....

Total.... Iron Clad Warehouse:

Sales of loose leaf in January Sales of loose leaf in February Sales of loose leaf in March Sales of loose leaf in April.

Sales of loose leaf in January..... Sales of loose leaf in February... Sales of loose leaf in March......

Grand total for four months....323,300

Grand total for four months...323,300
We have four factories in operation here
now—viz., John D. Gaskill, working 125
hands; Foard & Rice, working 50 hands;
Johnston & Kamsey, working 150 hands;
Miller & Robertson, working 15 hands.
The four factories working 250 hands.
The smount of leaf manufactured annually is about one million pounds, all pize
or chewing. Less cotton and more tobacco
is being raised by the farmers, and it is likely that other factories will be built this summer.

er. Crops of all kinds are looking well no

though much damage has been done by the recent rains and floods. The wheat har-vest has begun, with fair prospects of a

ood yield. Renewed interest is being taken in

mining now. The new management at Lord Hill is well pleased, and will make it pay. Some of the London officers of the company have arrived and gone to the

A novel mode of counterfeiting has been successfully practiced on some of our people. The counterfeiter melts brass, copper, or babbit metal, and breaks it up fine, galvanizes it, mixes it with clay and sand, and pares it down, and then sells it as placer gold. Some very handsone nuggets have been paimed off this way by pouring the heated spurious metal in a wet mixture of clay and quartz. The identity of the counterfeiter has been disclosed, and the officers are now after him. Truly, &c. X.

ers are now after him. Truly, &c. X.

Eusiness Failures.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

dinavian kings, is to marry the g daughter of Queen Victoria, of royal

from heavy centuries descending.

and good king.

NEW YORE STOCK MARRET.

Rew YORE, June 4.—There was considerable covering of shorts last night and this morning. There was very little news in the morning to affect values, and the market, after a firm opening, was heavy for a short line. After 11 o'clock the market, under increased activity, moved up steadily until the less hour. There was then a decline of small fractions, but the market closed firm at near the best figures of the day. Attention is being called to the fact that the late prime favorites in speculation are in a measure taking a second place and new favorites are coming forward. Richmond and West Point was active again to-day, but it shows a loss of 1%. Almost everything on the active list is higher; Omaha is up 2% and Northwest 1, Union Pacific and Western Union are strong on covering by shorts, and Omaha is very active and airong because of the reported good financial condition of the company. Sales, 356,000 shares.

FRIDAY, June 4, 1886, GATTE-FIRST ROARD -10 shares Rich sond and Petersburg railroad at 99; 1,000 Piedmont 1st 8's at 105'/4.
SECOND BOARD.-\$100 Richmond and
Danville 1890 at 103'/4. STATE SECURITIES.

CITY BONDS

1085 Louise, eldest daughter and third child of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and his wife, the Princess Alexandra.

The Princess is in her twentieth year, baving been born February 20, 1867. There is nothing in particular to be said RAILROAD STOCKS. Por.

R. F. & P. common 100 93

S. F. and P. dividend scrip 100 93

Richmond and Petersburg 100 99

Petersburk Railroad 100 58%

Char, Col. and Aug 100 32

Atlants and Charlotts 100 99

North Carolina 100 99 about her. She is an accomplished and emiable girl, trained by her excellent mother to love useful employment, and accustomed to a simplicity of attire which would startle many favored daughters of that of the Prince and his royal mother.

Her betrothed was born November 15, 1859, the son of Oscar II., releasing king of Sweden and Norway, and Queen Sophia, daughter of the late Duke Withelm of MISCELLANEOUS.
R. & W. Pt. T. Ry & W. H. Co. Nassau. Should Oscar live to succeed his father on

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. OFFERINGS. COEN.-2,476 bushels. OATS.-600 bushels. PEAS.-52 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY. CORN.—White, 500 bushels prime on private terms; 634 bushels very good on private terms, 32 bushels very good at 47%c FLOUR.

We quote: Fine, \$2.50af2.75; superfine \$3a\$3.25; extra, \$3.50a\$3.70; family, \$4: \$4.50; patent family, country, \$5.25a\$5.75. COTTON REPORT. Market dull. QUOTATIONS.

Good Middling.—9/4c. Middling.—9 1-18c. Strict Low Middling.—8 15-16c. Low Middling.—8 9-16c.

JUNE 4, 1886. Receipts this week have been heavy, and warehouses are unable to accommodate their patrons, owing to a crowded con-dition, which makes the handling of breaks ifficult and expensive. A firmer marke buyers are conservative withal, knowing that there are larger stocks to contend with wherever they may look for a final the throne of Sweden and Norway, he will be the fifth king of the house of Ponte Corvo. The first king in the line was Carl XIV., the Prince's great-grandfather, who was originally a private soldier in the French army. His name then was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernsdotte. He was born at Pau, in the South of France. From private soldier he became one of Napoleon Bonaparte's marshals. Being offended with the great Emperor he left the army in disgust. In 1810 he was elected Crown Prince and heir to the throne of Sweden on condition of his becoming a Protestant. Eight years after he ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway. During his reign of twenty-sly years he won for himself the character of a wise market. Bright tobaccos have met with only a moderate sale this week, and wrap-pers have been particularly quiet. The statistics of last year's transactions in all branches of the tobacco trade of Richmond, gotten up for General Imboden under the auspices of the tobacco trade, will be in-teresting, and the work has been well done by the appointed agent for the purpose— Mr. Daniel Tideman, statistics of last year's transactions in all

EICHMOND MARKETS. FRIDAY, June 4, 1886. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter, Eggs. Fowls, Lard. Corn Meat.

nutter: Choice new, 18a25c.; good, 12 15c.; poor to fair, 10a12c. Live Fowls: Hens, large, 28a30c. Spring Chickets: Large, 20a25c.; small, 125a20c. Eggs: Fresh, 125c., active, Lard: Country, 7c. Lard: Country, 7c. Corn Meal: 50a55c, per bushel for country; 50c, for city mills. Fruits and Vegetables.

Strawberries: Choice, per quart, 3a6c.
Asparagus: 10a15c, per bundle.
Ton atoes: \$3a55 per bushel box.
Leans: 75c a52 per bushel box.
Cabbage: \$1a\$2 per barrel.

Vegetables.

Potatoes: Irish choice potatoes, \$2 per barrel; choice per busnel, 70a75c.; active. Onions: \$2 25a\$2.50 per barrel, Reans: Hand-picked, \$1 per bushel, dull; mixed, 75a80c, per bushel. Green and Dried Fruits.

Appies: Green, choice, \$3a\$4 per barrel, active; common, 75c.a\$1 per barrel.
Dried Fruit; Appies-Bright quarters, 2c.; Bright, sileed, \$2a\$c. Blackberries, 6a
7c.; cherries, 8xc. Peaches-Peeled, 6avc.; Miscellaneous.

Peeswax: 21c, per pound.
Black-Oak Bark: Rossed, \$11 per 2,240 ounds; black-Oak and chestnat, rough, \$5 er 3,000 pounds.
Feathers: Prime live-goose, 40a45c.; com-

Feathers: Prime live-goose, 40a45c.; comnon, 25c.
Flaxaeed; \$la\$1.05 per bushel.
Hay: No. 1 timothy, \$15; No. 2 \$l3a\$14.
nominni; mixed clover and timothy, \$13a
gl4: clover. gl3a\$14.
Mill-Offal: Erownstuff, \$15 per ton; bran,
gl5 per ton; shipstuff, \$16 per ton.
Raced Oase: 6sa70c.
Roots: Ginseng, \$1.50a\$1.50 per pound;
seneca, free of tops, 40a43c, per pound.
Peanuts: 4a5c., active, as to quality.
Rye: 70a75c, per bushel.
Sumac: Prime, 75c.a\$1.
Sinucks: 50a55c.
Baled Straw: 40a45c, nominal.
Tallow: 5c. per pound.
Wool: Washed, 25a28c.; unwashed, 20a
21c. Eurry will bring from 3 to 5c. per
pound less than the above rates.
CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, 40.

CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, AC. CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, 4C.

Cement: Rosendale, \$1.35 per barrel.

James River, \$1.35.

Lime: Agricultural, \$a10c, per bushet;

Rockland, \$1.10a\$1.15 per barrel, according

to quantity; Virginia, \$1a\$1.05.

Flaster: Lump, \$4 per ton; ground, \$7.50;

calcined plaster, \$1.75.

North Carolina Tar: Large size, \$3; Coal

Tsr, \$4.

Fite Bricks: \$40a\$45 per 1,000.

Plastering Hair: 4c, per pound.

DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, OILS, &C.

DRUGS, DYESTUFF, Onlesses
Alum: 3e. 25a3z 35 per gallon.
Concentrated Lye: \$2.75a3s.50 per case of lour dozen.
Copperas: 1a2c.
Cochineal: 50c. per pound.
Extract of Logwood: 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.
Indice: 75a90c.

Extract of Logwood: 12%c.
Indigo: 75a90c.
Madder: 10a12c
Olis: Linseed, 50c.; machine, 25a75c.;
sperm, \$1 10a\$1.25; whale, 65c.; straits, 35a
40c.; Labrador-cod oil, 40a50c.; lard, 55a
60c.; sweet, \$6 per dozen; best saisd, \$8.50
castor, \$1.60 per gallon; Virginia lubricating, 15a40c.; kerosene, 9c., cash per gallon.

cn. Hace Ginger: 1254c. Soda: Sal., 15a15c., in kegs; American 85 a4c. Spirits Turpentine : 33c.

Spirits Turpentine: 33c.

DRY GOODS.

Prints: Merrimack, 5½c.; Merrimack Shirting, 4½c.; Richmond, 5½c.; South Bridge, 5½c.; Pacific, 6c.; Dunnel's, 5½c.; Washington, 5½c.; Mallory Punk, 5½c.; Mallory Purple, 5½c.; Mallory Punk, 6½c.; Mallory Purple, 5½c.; Simpson Mourning, 6c.; Simpson Gray, 6c.; Simpson Black, 6c.; Harmony, 4½c.; Ashland Soild, 5c.

Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 7-8 Security, 4½c.; 7-8 Jack Horner, 5c.; 7-8 Security, 4½c.; 7-8 Jack Horner, 5c.; 7-8 Security, 4½c.; 7-8 Jack Horner, 5c.; 7-8 Security, 4½c.; 4-4 Fairmon, 6c.; 4-4 Barker, 7½c.; 4-4 Fairmon, 6c.; 4-4 Barker, 7½c.; 4-4 Fairmon, 6c.; 10-4 Monadnock, 16c.; 10-4 Pequot, 25c.

Brown Cottons: Manchester 4-4 A. A., 5c.; R. R., 6c.; James River N. O., 4c.; James River H. H., 5c.; James River D. D., 6c.

POWDER SHOT, AC. Puse: Toy's mining, 35a65c, per 100 feet. Powder: \$4.25 per kog; blasting, \$2.30; mining, \$2.75. Shot: Northern, \$1.50 per bag of 25 pounds. Grindatones: 1\(\text{a2c}\), per pound.

POREIGN FRUITS AND CANDY. Candy: 8-case, per pound, as to quality Lemons: Messins. 50a54, per box. Oranges: Valencia, in boxes. 56a56.50. GROCERIES, 4C.

GROCKEIRS, 4C.

Bacon: Clear-rib sides, 7c.; shoulders, 5%c.; Virginia shoulders, 7c.; Virginia shoulders, 7c.; Virginia hams, fancy, 14%c.; sugar-cured, 12c.; bulk-sides, 6%c.; bulk shoulders, 4%c.

Backets: Painted, two hoops, 51,35a 51,50; three hoops, 51,6052.75.

Brooms: Two strings, 51,5052; three strings, 52a5; four strings, 52a5.

Backets: Willow, 51,16651.50 per nest; spit, 50a75c, per dozen.

Coffee: Hio, common, 9c.; fair to

iallow, 16c.
Cheese: Northern and western cutting, 11c.; good, 585/5c.; pine-appearance, 18.35; North Carolina Cut.
Eastern, Sagz. 50. Mackerel-No. 1
half-barrols, 513; No. 9, in barrols, 514
Fat Rimmed Mackerel, 35, 35886; No.

Rits. \$1.00; No. 2. in hits. \$1.86; No. 4.

small, \$3.0084c.
Lard; Prime barrels and thereo. \$1.50

and 50-pound tin cams. \$1.60.
Matches: 60%. \$2.875c. per pack; \$2.82

Matches: 60%. \$2.875c. per pack; \$2.82

Sand 50-pound tin cams. \$1.60.
Matches: 60%. \$2.875c. per pack; \$2.82

Sand 50-pound tin cams. \$1.80

Sand 50-pound tin cams. \$1.80

Sand 50-pound tin cams. \$1.80

Matches: 60%. \$2.875c. per pack; \$2.80

Molasses: Common syrup—Hogheste.

Signification for the street of the syrup leans prime. \$0.85c.

Rice: Carolina, 5a6c.

Salt: Liverpool, from store. \$1.55a51.85; ground alum. from store. \$1 per cack.

Sugar: Crushed, 73.6c.; powdered. \$2.1

Fanulated, \$2.6c.; A. \$6.c.; off A. \$2.6c. per low, \$2.86c.; cut-louf, 73.6c.

Scap: Common, 4a64c.; best washing. 15a5c.; tollet, 15a20c. and fancy prices; country, 4a5c.

Teas: Black. 25a50c.; imperial, 25a75c.; gunpowder, 35c.a51.

Tubs: Cedar, \$2.25a33 a nest; pine. \$1.44a

\$2.35 a nest.

Washboards: Wooden, 85c.a31.25; gine.

HIDES, LEATHER, AC,
Hides: Green, 4abc.; wet-salted, 752856
dry-salted, 18a14c.; dry flint, 14a15c.
Leather: Rough leather, 20a25c.; city-finish barness, 30a325c.; light upper, city fluish, 46a
50c.; country-finished upper, 25a35c.; hemicck sole, 17a24c.; oak sole, 30a38c.
Tanner's Oil: Newfoundland cod, 35a35c.
agailon.
INON, SIEEL, NAHS, 4C.
[Too.: A merican refined, Old Domion bar.

5%. Swedes, hammered, 4%a5c.; hoop, 4a5%. Old Dominion, 22.10 for 206 keps, for standard size. Plough-Chatings: Wholessie, Sc.; retail, 4c. per pound. Rope: Manilla, best, 15c.; jute, 7;a8c.

Gin: Domestic, \$1.10a\$1.50; in \$9.50a\$9.75 per case. New England Rum: \$1.50a\$1.65. Rectified Whiskeys: \$1a\$1.50. LUMBER, STAVES, &C.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton steady; sales, 766 pales; uplands, 9;6.; Orieans.
9 7.10c.; consolidated net receipts 3.100 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 2,014 bales; to France, 1,200 bales; to the Continent, 598 bales; stock, 508.066 bales, weekly net receipts, 198 bales; some receipts, 18.655 bales; exports—to France, 1200 bales; to Orac Britain, 7.742 bales; to the Continent, 6.418 bales; sales, 3,234 bales; slock, 22,762 bales, Southern flour steady, Wheat—Ppot firm; No, 2 red, June, 85,4854, C. June, 65,4854, Corn—Spot declined \$420; No, 2, June, 41\$,442\$,c.; July, 854,3854, Corn—Spot declined \$420; No, 2, June, 41\$,442\$,c.; July, 854,3854, Corn—Spot declined \$420; Corn—Spot declined \$420; Corn—Spot declined \$400; Corn—Spot

CHICAGO.

CHICAG CHICAGO

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET. REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The price of wheat for July delivery rose again to day to the highest figures touched yesterday -79½c.—broke off to 78;c., and closed at about that figure about 1 o'clock, and sgain at 2:30, showing a net gain over the latest figures yesterday of ½c. The excitement in the pit was not so marked as on the previous two days, at51 there was considerable animation throughout the entire day with fluctuations very frequent and rapid. Foreign advices were unitavorable, quoting dull and lower markets. The market opened gage, higher, unfavorable, quoting dull and lower m kets. The market opened kake, high ruled easier for a time, then advanced 19 rulled easier for a time, then advanced 19 rullied ke,, declined ke, and closed ab ke, higher than yesterday. The marclosed without noticeable change in the termon. The feeling was easy in cowing to the fine weather for the grow crop and good receipts. The closing washade lower than yesterday. Oats firm higher; new crop advanced kate,, dureports of dry weather. There was an tive trade in provisions and prices ruligher.

ST. LOUIS.

higher.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS. June 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and unsettied; No. 2 red. cash. 77:ja78c.; June, 78c. bld. Corn firm and duli No. 2 mixed. Slc.; July. 32/jc. csts neminally sleady; No. 2 mixed. cash. 25/sa26/jc.; June, 25c. bld. Whitekey stoady at \$1.10. Provisions duli and strong. Pork higher at \$8.76. Lard strong at \$5.75a\$5.80. Bulk means strady; boxed lots firm—long clear, \$5.37sa\$5.40. short-rib, \$5.50; clear, \$6.60. Bacon higher; long clear, \$5.90; short-rib. \$6.80.80.05; clear, \$6.12\as6.15. Hams firm at \$8.12\asc. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Flour firm, with tendency upward. Wheat higher; No. 2 red. 80c. Corn easler; No. 2 red. 80c. Corn easler; No. 2 red. 80c. Oats strong; shoulders, \$4.87\asc, short-ribs. \$5.50, lacon higher; short-ribs. \$6.15; short-clear, \$6.30. Whiskey weak at \$1.10. Sugar weak. LOUISVILLE.

Hogs steady and enchanged.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Grain firmer
Wheat—Red, 78c, Corn—No. 2 white, 38a
Saya, Oats—New, No. 2 mixed, 30c, Provisions firmer, Bacon—Clear-rib, \$5,80;
sides, \$5,12a; shoulders, \$4,50. Bukments—Clear-rib, \$5,50; sides, \$5,70; shoulders, \$4,12b, Mess-pork, \$10,50. Lard—
Choice, \$7,75.

WILMINGTON. WILMINGTON.
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 3.—Turpentine
duitst 30c. Bosin firm: strained, 70c.; good,
75c. Tar firm at \$1.25. Crude turpentine
firm; hard, 75c.; yellow-dip, \$1.60.; virgin,
\$1.80.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES. NEW YORK COTTON FOTTURES.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton—Net receipts

25 bales; gross receipts, 1.672 bales. Futures closed stendy; sales, 46.100 bales;

June, 89.11859.18; July, 89.23a59.24; August, 89.33a59.34; September, 89.18a59.19;

Cotober, 89.02a59.06; November, 89.03a

59.04; December, 59.05a59.06; January,

59.12a59.23; February, 59.22a9.23; March,

59.32a59.33; April, 89.42a59.43.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, JUNE 5, 1866.

Schooner Annie Lord, Schooner J. B. Vandusen, Booye, New York, sait, Schooner E. T. Cottingham, Smith, New York, old rails, Tredegar Company.

merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, sgent.

Ricamer Ariel, Deyo, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise and passengers, L. B. Tatum, sgent.

Park Cuba (Br.), White, Bahla, flour, Schooner Leiu Ammerman, Bennett, Providence, coal. Chesapcake and Ohio Railway Company.

Schooner Dora Alikon, Rose, Bayonne and Staten Island, staves, Chesapcake and Ohio Railway Company; vessel, Curtis & Farker.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, JUNE 4716-(By telegraph.)

ARRIVED.

Steamship Amethyst (Br.), Cawse, New

Steamship Chatham, Haliett, Haltimore, and sailed for Norfolk.
Steamship Seneca, Walker, New York, and sailed for Wgsi Point.
Bark Charlotte A. Littindeld, Miller, Baltimore, to lead lumber. SAILED.

Steamship Cairo (Rig. Stainthorp, Lorus, Irsiand, wheat. Schooners W. H. Balley, Longuireot, New York; Daylight, Hodgdon, Portland.

Iron: American refined. Old Domion bar, \$1.75; English and American sheet. 356 55c. Swedes, hammered, 4365c.; hoop,

Rope: Manilla, best, 150.; Jute, 75250.
Liquons, Wines. Ac.
Ale: Scotch (best brands), pints, \$1.902
82 per dozen, gold.
Brandles: Domestic, \$1.10251.50; fruit,
75c.251; apple. new, \$1.50251.75; Virginia
peach, \$1.70252.25,
Rye Whisheys: Medium, \$1.50252; pure
old, \$3254; Virginia mountain, new, \$1.752
\$2; old, \$2253 and upwards.
Gin: Domestic, \$1.10251.50; imported,
\$9.50259.75 per case.

Lumber, White oak, cut to order, \$18a \$20 per 1.000; on market, \$20\$12.50; per 1.000; Western Virginia popiar, \$15a\$25 per 1.000; Western Virginia popiar, \$15a\$25 per 1.000; Western Virginia white pine, \$15a\$25 per 1.000; yellow pine—rough boards, \$8; dry clear, \$12a\$15; joist, \$9a\$15, according to size and lengths. Shingles—Pine, \$1.75a\$2.50; cypress, 6-inch, \$4a\$6 per 1.000; seps, \$4a\$5. Laths—split, \$1; sawed, \$1.75a\$2 per 1.000; seasoned, \$20a\$25 per 1.000, wessoned, \$20a\$25 per 1.000, wessoned, \$20a\$25 per 1.000, wessoned, \$20a\$25 per 1.000, Machine staves, \$6.50a\$7; turned heading, 7c, per set, Flour-barrel poles, \$4\$86. Boxshead-hoops, 70c, bundle, Market exceedingly dull, with very few buyers, at prices quoted.

Clover: \$6.75a\$7.25. Timothy: \$2.25a\$2.50. Orchard-Grass: \$1.50a\$2. Herd Grass: 75c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

[Reported for the Dispatch.]
Nonrolk, June 4,-Market steady, and
transactions reported very moderate Prime
4942c; farcy, 45,6c; common, 14224c.;
factory hand-picked, 5acc.

PORT OF RICHMOND, JUNE 4, 1984. ARRIVED. Schooner Annie Lord, Kendall, Kenne-

SALLED,
Steamer Wyanoke, Hulphers, New York,
merchandles and passengers, George W. merchandise and passengers, George W. Allen & Co., agents. Steamer Pioneer, Tunnili, Philadelphia. merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCar-

Onto Railway Company; vessel, Curtis & Farker. Schooner William C. Bed Rathbon, Phil-adelphia, railread-ties, T. C. Leake, Jr., & Co.; vessel, Curtis & Parker. Schooner Cakland, Wilson, Alexandria, wheat.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY BENEVITED AT THE DISPASOR